

**JOB CORPS ANNUAL HEALTH AND WELLNESS PROGRAM REPORT
PROGRAM YEAR 2004**

The purpose of this report is to provide data on the Job Corps health and wellness program for Program Year 2004 (July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005).

In the past the health and wellness reports were submitted separately and at different times. To consolidate information all health and wellness reports will be released in a combined annual report. The summary report is divided into the following sections: Chlamydia, Trainee Employee Assistance Program (TEAP), Medical Separations, and Student Deaths; a detailed TEAP report, which includes national, regional and center data, can be found at <http://www.jobcorpshealth.com>, click on *Health Program Documents*.

Center Directors should distribute copies of this report to their health and wellness staff. If you have any questions, please contact Barbara Grove, RN, at (202) 693-3116.

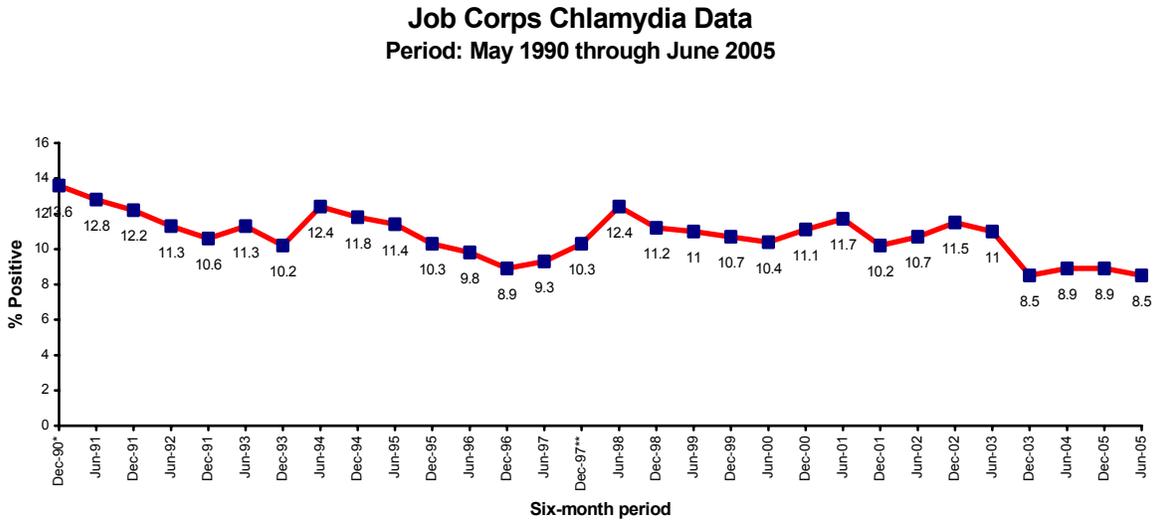
Chlamydia

During PY 2004, 62,881 students were tested for chlamydia with 5,457 positive results for a rate of 8.7 percent.

The following table shows the findings by gender and test category for PY 2004.

Positive Rates by Gender and Category for PY 2004								
Test Category	Gender not indicated on test		Males ¹		Females		Total	
	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
No category provided	444	9.7%	162	7.4%	158	5.7%	764	8.4%
Asymptomatic on entry	36	2.8%	35,184	8.1%	19,457	19.6%	54,677	8.7%
Symptomatic on entry	2	0.0%	659	19.9%	396	10.9%	1,057	16.5%
Symptomatic after entry	9	11.1%	1,313	12.2%	2,905	6.7%	4,227	8.4%
Retests ² after entry	2	0.0%	1,136	7.0%	1,018	5.1%	2,156	6.1%
TOTAL	493	9.1%	38,454	8.4%	23,934	9.1%	62,881	8.7%

The graph below shows an overall decline in the rate of positive tests over a 15-year period.



¹ As of July 1, 2003, all males are now screened for chlamydia. (Before 7/1/03, males were first screened for leukocyte esterase (LE); if LE was positive, a urethral specimen was tested for chlamydia.)

² Retests are ordered by the center physician as a test for cure after treatment has been given or where the previous result has been an indeterminate. An indeterminate result occurs when the chlamydia organism is not definitely detected.

* 7-month period (May 1990 – December 1990)

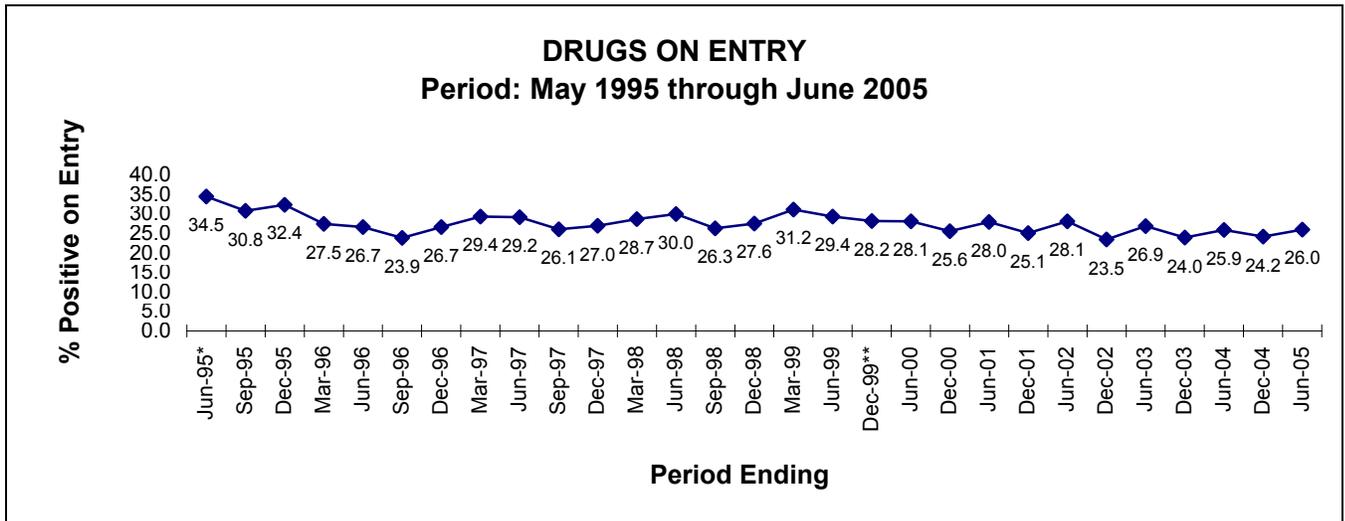
Trainee Employee Assistance Program (TEAP)

Drug Use on Entry

During PY 2004, 25 percent of students tested positive for drugs on entry. Of those tested, over 23 percent were positive for single drug use and almost 2 percent were positive for multiple drug use; 88.7 percent tested positive for THC (marijuana) use and over 11 percent were positive for cocaine, opiates, PCP, or amphetamines.

Drug Use on Entry for PY 2004	
Entry Drug Tests	
Tested	62,080
Percent Positive	25.1%
Drugs Used	
Percent THC	88.7%
Percent Cocaine	4.9%
Percent Opiates	0.2%
Percent Other ³	6.2%
Single and Multiple Drug Use	
Percent Positive 1 drug	23.4%
Percent Positive > 1 drug	1.7%

The following graph shows the irregular decrease of the positive drug tests on entry from May 1995 through June 2005.



³i.e., PCP, amphetamines

* ZT Policy began in May 1995; period for May 1995 – June 1995

** Reporting period changed from 3 months to 6 months

45-Day Probationary Period Drug Tests

During PY 2004, of students tested at the end of the 45-day probationary period, 17.8 percent were positive.

PY 2004	
45-Day Probationary Period Drug Tests	
Number Tested	13,138
Percent Positive	17.8%

Suspicion Drug and Alcohol Tests

During PY 2004, of students tested for drugs because of suspicious behavior, 41.8 percent were positive; of students tested for alcohol because of suspicious behavior, approximately 70 percent were positive.

PY 2004	
Suspicion Drug Tests	
Number Tested	9,686
Percent Positive	41.8%
Suspicion Alcohol Tests	
Number Tested	7,320
Percent Positive	70.4%

A detailed TEAP report, which includes national, regional, and center data for PY 2004 can be accessed at www.jobcorpshealth.com, click on *Health Program Documents*.

Medical Separations

The number of medical separations for PY 2004 totaled 2,197, slightly more than the 2,035 separations occurring in PY 2003.

- Medical separations accounted for 3.4 percent of all Job Corps separations
- Pregnancy-related separations accounted for 21 percent of all medical separations
- Physical disease and injury separations accounted for 22 percent of all medical separations
- Mental health separations accounted for 40 percent of all medical separations
- Substance abuse separations accounted for 5 percent of all medical separations
- Miscellaneous separations accounted for the remaining 12 percent of all medical separations

The following table is a summary of the medical separation data for PY 2001 through PY 2004.

Summary of Medical Separation Data PY 2001 through PY 2004				
Category	PY 2001	PY 2002	PY 2003	PY 2004
Pregnancy	21%	20%	22%	21%
Physical	23%	21%	21%	22%
Mental Health	38%	40%	40%	40%
Substance Abuse	6%	7%	6%	5%
Miscellaneous	12%	12%	11%	12%
Total Medical Separations	2,031	2,078	2,035	2,197
Percent of Total Job Corps Separations	3.0%	3.2%	3.2%	3.4%
ALOS (Days) Medical Separations	114	135	138	134
ALOS (Days) Total Job Corps	231	230	237	234

The table below shows the medical separation data for PY 2004.

Job Corps Medical Separation Data for PY 2004			
Medical Separations and Corresponding SPAMIS Codes	Total	% of Medical Separations	ALOS
Pregnancy			
Normal Pregnancy (V22.2)	360	16.4	213
Complications of Pregnancy (630-679)	106	4.8	159
Subtotal Pregnancy/Average ALOS	466	21.2	200
Physical			
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (001-139)	16	<1	82
Neoplasms (140-239)	3	<1	192
Endocrine Disorders (240-269)	40	1.8	101
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs (280-289)	9	<1	127
Nervous System and Sense Organs (320-389)	1	<1	108
Circulatory System (390-459)	24	1.1	133
Respiratory System (460-519)	15	<1	147
Digestive System (520-579)	53	2.4	128
Genitourinary System (580-629)	16	<1	118
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue (680-709)	13	<1	131
Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue (710-739)	66	3.0	127
Congenital (740-759)	1	<1	18
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions (780-799)	98	4.5	131
Injury and Poisoning (800-999)	129	5.9	145
Subtotal Physical/Average ALOS	484	22.0	129

Job Corps Medical Separation Data for PY 2004			
Medical Separations and Corresponding SPAMIS Codes	Total	% of Medical Separations	ALOS
Mental Health			
Personality Disorders and Behavior Problems (301.00-302.85; 307.10-310.10; 312.00-315.31)	163	7.4	105
Psychosis/Affective Disorders (295.10-298.90; 300.40; 311.00)	501	22.8	108
Cognitive Disorder (294.90)	2	<1	127
Anxiety (300.00-300.30; 300.60-300.81)	86	3.9	86
Unspecified Mental Disease (300.90)	29	1.3	88
Sexual Disorders (302.20-302.9)	3	<1	127
Eating Disorder (307.1; 307.51)	4	<1	132
Reading Disorder (315.00)	1	<1	84
Learning Disorder (315.90)	2	<1	240
Mental Retardation (317.00-318.10)	2	<1	23
Noncompliance with Medical Treatment (V15.81)	78	3.6	130
Parent-Child Problem (V61.20)	2	<1	89
No Diagnosis on Axis (V71.09)	2	<1	138
Subtotal Mental Health/Average ALOS	875	39.8	106
Substance Abuse			
Substance Abuse (291-292.90; 303.00-305.9)	117	5.3	82
Subtotal Substance Abuse/Average ALOS	117	5.3	82
Miscellaneous			
Bereavement (V62.82)	3	<1	137
Other (999.99)	252	11.5	139
Subtotal Miscellaneous/Average ALOS	255	11.6	139
Total Job Corps Separations	63,905		
Total Medical Separations	2,197		
Percentage of Total Job Corps Separations	3.4%		
ALOS All Medical Separations	133.8		
ALOS Total Job Corps	234.2		

Student Deaths

In PY 2004, approximately 62,000 students were enrolled in the 122 Job Corps centers. During that period, 28 deaths from 23 centers occurred and were reported to the National Office. This number is an increase compared to the deaths reported in PY 2000 (13), 2001 (20), PY 2002 (13), and PY 2003 (22).

Most Job Corps deaths were homicides (9); 8 were accidental injuries, 6 were medical, 3 were suicide, 1 was AODA/TEAP-related, and 1 was unknown. The 9 homicide

deaths included 7 gunshot wounds, 1 hit and run, and 1 physical altercation. The 8 accidental deaths included 6 from motor vehicle accidents and 2 from drowning. The 6 medical deaths were from asthma (2), bronchopneumonia, heart condition, sickle cell disease, and cardiac arrest. The 3 suicide deaths were from being hit by a train, suffocation, and hanging/suffocation. The AODA/TEAP-related death was from an unknown cause. The unknown death was when the student died while asleep.

The following table provides additional information on student deaths for PY 2000 through PY 2004.

Student Deaths PY 2000 through PY 2004					
	PY 2000	PY 2001	PY 2002	PY 2003	PY 2004
Cause of Death					
Accidental Injury	10	10	5	10	8
Homicide	2	2	2	4	9
Suicide	1	1	4	2	3
Medical	0	3	2	4	6
AODA/TEAP	-	2	0	2	1
Unknown	-	2	0	0	1
Total	13	20	13	22	28
Location					
Off Center	11	18	10	21	25
On Center	2	2	3	1	3
Total	13	20	13	22	28
Status at Time of Death					
On Pass	2	3	3	4	5
On Leave	2	3	5	7	9
AWOL	5	3	2	0	3
On center, on duty	2	3	2	2	3
Off center, on duty	2	8	1	3	5
Off center, off duty	0	0	0	4	3
Other	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0
Total	13	20	13	22	28
Gender					
Male	11	15	8	13	25
Female	2	5	5	9	3
Total	13	20	13	22	28